City of Attica Water Utility CCR Detections 2014

Definitions HLD=Highest Level Detected

ppm=Parts per million MCL= Maximum Contaminant Level Allowed ppb=Parts per billion MCLG=Maximum Contaminant Level Goal µg/L=Micrograms per Liter MRDL=Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

MRDLG=Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

| Lead and | Date | MCLG | Action | 90 th | # Sites | Units | Violation | Likely Source of |
|----------|---------|------|------------|------------------|---------|-------|-----------|--------------------|
| Copper | Sampled | | Level (AL) | Percentile | Over AL | | | Contamination |
| Copper | 2014 | 1.3 | 1.3 | .083 | 0 | ppm | No | Erosion of natural |
| | | | | | | | | deposits; plumbing |
| Lead | 2014 | 0 | 15 | 1.4 | 0 | ppb | No | Erosion of natural |
| | | | | | | | | deposits; plumbing |

Unregulated Contaminants

| Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products | Collec tion Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Viol atio n | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-------|-------------------|---|
| Chlorine | 2014 | 1 | 1-1 | MRDLG=4 | MRDL=4 | ppm | N | Water additive to control microbes |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2014 | 4.4 | 2.4-4.4 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2014 | 0.6 | 0-0.6 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

Inorganic Contaminants

| | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Arsenic | 2014 | 0.7 | 0.7-0.7 | 0 | 10 | ppb | No | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste |
| Barium | 2014 | 0.094 | 0.094- 0.094 | 2 | 2 | ppm | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge metal refinery |
| Chromium | 2014 | 1 | 1-1 | 100 | 100 | ppb | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Flouride | 2014 | 0.863 | 0.863- 0.863 | 4 | 4 | ppm | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer |
| Nitrate(measured as Nitrogen) | 2014 | 2 | 2.39- 2.39 | 10 | 10 | ppm | No | Runoff from fertilizer; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium | 2014 | 1.1 | 1.1-1.1 | 50 | 50 | ppb | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines. |

Unregulated Contaminants

In accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act, Attica collected samples for the UCMR (Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule). The samples were tested by a State approved laboratory and data was sent to the EPA. The data being collected will be used to set standards and regulations for the future. This report requires us to report any contaminant that has been detected (however small) during testing.

| Analyte Name | Collection Date | Reported | Collection Date | Reported Value (μg/L) |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | | Value(uμ/L) | | |
| Chromium | 10/28/13 | <0.2 | 11/19/13 | <0.2 |
| Cobalt | 10/28/13 | <1 | 11/19/13 | <1 |
| Germanium | 10/28/13 | <1 | 11/19/13 | <1 |
| Manganese | 10/28/13 | =14 | 11/19/13 | <1 |
| Molybdenum | 10/28/13 | =3.1 | 11/19/13 | =2.3 |
| Strontium | 10/28/13 | =443 | 11/19/13 | =0.4 |
| Tellurium | 10/28/13 | <1 | 11/19/13 | <1 |
| Vanadium | 10/28/13 | <0.2 | 11/19/13 | <0.2 |
| Chromium-6 | 10/28/13 | <0.03 | 11/19/13 | =0.03 |
| Chlorate | 10/28/13 | =22 | 11/19/13 | =34 |
| 1,4-dioxane | 10/28/13 | <0.07 | | |
| 1,1-dichloroethane | 10/28/13 | <0.03 | | |
| 1,2,3-trichloropropane | 10/28/13 | <0.03 | | |
| 1,3-butadiene | 10/28/13 | <0.1 | | |
| Bromomethane | 10/28/13 | <0.2 | | |
| Chloromethane | 10/28/13 | <0.2 | | |
| Halon 1011 | 10/28/13 | <0.06 | | |
| HCFC-22 | 10/28/13 | <0.08 | | |
| n-propylbenzene | 10/28/13 | <0.03 | | |
| Sec-butylbenzene | 10/28/13 | <0.04 | | |
| PFBS | 10/28/13 | <0.09 | | |
| PFHpA | 10/28/13 | <0.01 | | |
| PFHxS | 10/28/13 | <0.03 | | |
| PFNA | 10/28/13 | <0.02 | | |
| PFOA | 10/28/13 | <0.02 | | |
| PFOS | 10/28/13 | <0.04 | | |

Consumer Tips on Water Conservation

- Don't over water your lawn.
- If you have a swimming pool, get a cover. You'll cut the loss of water by evaporation by 90 percent.
- Repair dripping faucets and leaky toilets. Dripping faucets can waste about 2,000 gallons of water each
 year. Leaky toilets can waste as much as 200 gallons each day (that is like flushing your toilet 50X a day
 for no reason). The most common source of leaks is the toilet. Check toilets for leaks by placing a few
 drops of food coloring in the tank. If after 15 minutes the dye shows up in the bowl, the toilet has a leak.
 Leaky toilets can be usually be repaired inexpensively by replacing the flapper.